

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1791.

STOCKHOLM, July 12.

THE courts of Sweden and Portugal having mutually agreed to send ministers to reside at the respective courts, the baron d'Oxenstierna is appointed minister plenipotentiary on the part of his Swedish majesty, and Don Joseph Mairé de Souza has been invested with the like character by her most faithful majesty.

LONDON, July 15.

The new Theatre opens this evening with *Love in a Village* and *Barnaby Rattle*. The neat manner in which it is fitted up within, and the elegant style of the outside, will render it far more attractive than its predecessor. The pillars of the boxes are all covered with glass, and the coverings hung round with green silk. The exterior resembles cut stone, and is ornamented with a large portico, supported by four pillars; on each side is a circular wall, with an intersection of four pilasters.

Since the return of Mr. Tims, the English courier, from Petersburg, and of M. Charlamoff, envoy from that court, it is understood that the empress's answer is consistent with those professions of firmness which she has all along shewn.

On the other hand, it is believed, that our court has represented to the Porte that it is necessary to make some sacrifices, as the present situation of affairs does not warrant the parties concerned to insist on the absolute accomplishment of the convention of Reichenbach.

There is at present not the smallest appearance of war, except that general Mollendorff arrived on the 26th of June at Konigsberg.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 29.

"Every thing wears the aspect of peace at Vienna. Another edict is arrived from the emperor to the council of war, with orders to withdraw the regiments which were on their march towards our frontiers, on the borders of Turkey, and to suspend all warlike preparations."

"In consequence of these orders of the monarch, fresh instructions have been sent to M. Herbert and count Francis Esterhazy to return from Bucharest to Sibovia, and recommence their negotiations for the re-establishment of peace."

"Though the negotiations were in a manner put a stop to, yet our ministers kept up a regular correspondence with the mediating powers on the subject, but they are now to resume their operations on the spot, and it is hoped they will soon bring the pacification to maturity. At court, and in the council of war, as well as elsewhere, it is spoken of as a matter concluded on."

July 19. Advice from all parts of Germany seem to confirm the idea of peace being soon established; the letters from Danzig say,

Last week there came orders from Berlin to send to their respective homes 60 men out of each company of the troops cantoned in these parts, to assist in the harvest work, and perhaps also to save money to the king. Thus the army collected against the Russians is reduced to half its number; the men indeed, are to hold themselves ready to return at the first summons, but time is always lost in such arrangements, and the measure proves that no sudden rupture is apprehended.

It is somewhat remarkable, that notwithstanding all appearances on the continent, our naval preparations go on just in the same way with out any relaxation; they continue to this hour pressing sailors from the merchant ships in the Thames.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, June 17.

"The empress has given an answer to the memorial presented by the English and Prussian ministers, in which she says, that as soon as those and other courts expressed a wish to put an end to the differences between her and the Porte, she testified her entire willingness to come into any reasonable measures for that purpose, as all the cabinets of Europe can testify."

"That the memorial lately delivered by the two before-named courts dated May 26, only talk in general terms of the security of the Porte to be provided for in any peace to be sealed, and of a negotiation to be entered into for that purpose. That her imperial majesty can the less understand the meaning of this, as she has, in all her proposals, given every proof of her pacific wishes, and her disinterestedness, particularly by her willingness to give up all her conquests (which she has a just right to keep) except such a district as will secure a permanent frontier between her dominions and the Turkish empire. That a river like the Neister forms a natural and immovable barrier between the two countries, and such a one as must insure the safety of the Ottoman empire in as efficacious a manner as the courts of England and Prussia can desire."

"From these and other considerations, equally just and reasonable, her majesty has charged her ministers to declare to the two above-named courts, that she still

remains in the same pacific way of thinking, and that she will with pleasure join in any friendly and impartial steps which the above courts may take for the attainment of a peace between her and the Turks, in which the interests and welfare of the subjects are fairly considered."

A letter from Rome says, that at an assembly, composed of the Cardinals, it was agreed by all except one, that Mr. Duter, the first gentleman to the French ambassador, should retract the oath he had taken to the national assembly, or quit that place in forty days, and that he had accordingly chose the former.

A letter from Dunkirk states, that all the men, capable of bearing arms have performed military duty ever since the first intimation of the flight of the royal family of France; that their capture has not produced any tranquillity; that their fears have been greatly excited by the conduct of the officers of several regiments, who still continue to adhere steadfastly to the old system of the French government; and although they made an abrupt departure on the information of the royal flight from Paris, with an intent to join the other refugees, yet that they had condescended to assure the inhabitants of their return, with troops, to convert this into one of their head-quarters. These alarms have operated towards a total stagnation of commerce; but reinforcements are soon expected from the national assembly, that will quiet the minds of the people and revive their spirit of trade.

MONTMEDY.

It appears, that under pretence of forming an encampment, Montmedy, where the king of the French hoped to find an asylum, against persecutions of his own subjects, had been filled with an astonishing number of tents.

The people there had been for some time before the escape of the king, baking bread day and night. A large quantity of oxen had been bought. The town was in short, full of all kinds of provisions, and warlike ammunition.

Montmedy is situated on a mountain, which commands the roads which lead to Metz, to Stonay, and to Sedan. It is exceedingly strong both by nature and art.

In the reign of Louis XIV. it sustained, during forty days with open trenches, a vigorous siege, at which the king was present, though the garrison consisted of only 300 men.

The town is bounded on the north by meadows, through which glides the river Chier. These meadows are of great extent, and are surrounded with hills which reach the Austrian territories at about two leagues distance.

This would have been a charming situation for M. de Bouille's camp. Here he would have entrenched himself under the artillery of the fortress; while he could have easily maintained a correspondence with the Austrians, and secured a safe passage to the French emigrants.

BIRMINGHAM, July 19,

There was a system of regularity established in the proceedings of the mob, that seems most wonderful. No house is plundered by having the goods conveyed away. Whatever is condemned perishes by the flames, and where the house belongs to a Dissenter, and the furniture to a Churchman, notice is sent to have the goods removed, and that, in a such a removal, assistance shall be sent, and not an article taken clandestinely away.

An inflammatory bill, in Dr. Priestly's hand writing, was found among his papers, and has been transmitted to the secretary of State. The Doctor is at Kidderminster, to which place, it is said, the populace mean to follow him. His doctrines, they avow, were meant to subvert the constitution.

When all the Dissenters are exterminated from Birmingham, the people say riot shall cease.

The reason why there is no military quartered at Birmingham is, that it is not a market town, and that quartering soldiers upon manufacturers would be considered as a grievance, where provisions of course would be extremely dear. The highest civil officer in the town is a constable. Mr. Carlell and Mr. Spencer are the two nearest magistrates. Mr. Carlell attended and did all in his power to stop the fury of the enraged multitude.

Out of evil sometimes arises good, and from the Birmingham business we may safely date the extinction of revolution societies and revolution dinners.

The minds of the public are made up. The rebellion in France is detested by the inhabitants of England, and our present constitution fixed firm as a rock in the hearts of the people.

The mob wear blue ribbons, and are particularly observant in guarding the Churchmen's houses.

In the beginning of the riot, about 300 people of the town attempted to oppose the mob, but were repelled and extremely ill-treated.

Aiming the houses marked down for yesterday's destruction, were Mr. Lawrence's on Snow Hill, Mr. Lewis's disto, and about ten more in the same street.

Mr. Parker, a very eminent attorney, is the person who sent up the inflammatory and treasonable paper found in Priestly's house, and in the Doctor's own hand, which is thought full ground for prosecution.

About sixty of the mob have been killed, besides a number of people on both sides much wounded. The Dissenters have all of them fled from the town in the utmost consternation, and most of them are gone to Wolverhampton and Kidderminster.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) August 6.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.

Died, a few days ago, in St. Elizabeth's, an old negro woman, named Cocoa, at the very advanced age of 110—She belonged to the honourable Thomas Chambers, Esquire, Custos of that parish. From a very young age, she had every comfort and convenience of life; besides which, having been entirely at liberty to do as she pleased for twenty or thirty years past, she used regularly to visit a circle of acquaintances for many miles round, and not only was well received both by whites and blacks, but made herself useful to them, as she possessed her recollection to the last, and had her senses perfectly, that to instance only her sight, which generally fails the first, she could see to thread a small needle, and was still so active, that a few months before her death she was seen to dance with as much apparent ease as a girl of fifteen. On being questioned, whether she considered her having been brought from Guinea (for she was by birth a Chromante) as a misfortune? she gave a decided preference to the lot which had befallen her, being sensible that she enjoyed much greater happiness by coming to this country, and that she thought this last was a lucky circumstance for all Africans, even those whom, in her long experience, she had known treated the worst.

Aug. 13. By a gentleman recently from Hispaniola, we are informed of the entire stagnation of all commercial business. The stores are shut, and every part of the country is pervaded by apprehension and mistrust.

Yesterday was tried at the court-house in this town, a negro man named Dick, belonging to the Roaring River estate, for the practice of Obeah. After several negroes being examined, their evidence corroborated so much with his guilt, that no doubt remained with either the bench or jury, of his having committed many cruel crimes with slow poison. He was found guilty and executed immediately.

There was produced on the above trial, a very curious head, consisting of horns of various kinds, with leading pipes from one to another, over which was hair of different sorts, with many other contrivances. It is hoped, that a number of negroes, as well as people of other colour, who practise such villainy, will be brought to trial, and meet their just reward.

NEW-LONDON, September 15.

INSURRECTION OF NEGROES.

Last Tuesday evening arrived here the brig Three Brothers, captain Edington, in 20 days from Cape Francois. In this vessel came Messrs. Ruffin and Pannas, who are deputed from the assembly at the Cape, to solicit assistance from the United States. They inform, that on the 23d ult. a general insurrection of the negroes took place in the quarter of the Cape, that they had destroyed all the plantations by fire—that they massacred without distinction every white man in their power—and that the morning this vessel sailed, the village of Petit-Acre, within three miles of the Cape, was destroyed—that the negroes are in immense bodies—that they have cut off all communication with any part of the country—have entirely surrounded the Cape, and are within two miles of it on every quarter—that a general embargo had taken place, and all the sail ships were on shore doing military duty—that all the shipping were crowded with women and children and effects of the inhabitants. Expresses had been sent to Jamaica and the Havanna, to procure assistance.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

CONFLAGRATION.

Yesterday morning, at about one o'clock, this city was alarmed by the cry of fire. The fire-men and citizens, on this occasion, with their usual alacrity, flew to stem the progress of that devouring element, and to save the lives and property of their brethren and friends. The block of buildings between the Jew's Alley and Duke-street, bounded on the north by Mill-street, and some buildings adjoining the custom house, were the devoted objects, consisting of eleven houses, two stores, three stables, and one lake house.

The principal sufferers in buildings by the fire were, Messrs. Levi, L. Pimard, Lucan, Randall, N. Cruger, Miller, Golety, Provost, reverend Mr. Seizer, and Miss Funn.

Several tenantry families of labourers lost their furniture, &c. particularly Mr. James Paxton, a carpenter, being next to the bake house where the fire broke out; when he awoke from sleep he was so surrounded with liquid flame that he was obliged to cut a passage through the fence for his astonished wife and family, and before his return from escorting them out of danger, his dwelling was in flames, with all he possessed, leaving him an object of commiseration and the charitable assistance of his fellow citizens.

The fire proceeding from the bake house, and before proper assistance could be afforded, that building and adjoining houses were all in a blaze, which continuing to rage and spread, baffled the utmost exertions of the thousands of well equipped citizens, who were constantly plying their engines and fire hooks.

The horror of this fire exceeds any thing of the kind experienced in this city since the late war. The loss cannot be exactly estimated, but may be supposed to exceed twenty thousand pounds.

The fate of the elegant buildings in Great-Dock-street, Hanover-square, Smith, and Princess streets, as well as the custom house, which was preserved by great exertions, was suspended for an awful period; but, what exertions can exceed those of the fire-men and citizens of New-York—their efforts, with guided judgement, stopped the raging progress, and happily no lives were lost.

The scene, ensemble, was majestically awful—its duration was from one to six o'clock, and it is not probable the heat and smoke from the ruins will cease in several days. The loss of our fellow citizens excites a sympathy, and the distresses of some individuals, on this occasion, demand the public contribution.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

Extract of a letter from Danville, in Kentucky, August 22.

"An express from general Wilkinson has this moment reached this place, informing of his success. He has destroyed a large Indian town, situated at the forks of the Wabash—Also a Kickapoo town, containing about 30 houses, and has killed and taken 42 of the enemy. His loss is two men killed and one wounded. I have not as yet heard where the express left him, but expect he has repassed the Ohio before this time."

Sept. 22. In the house of representatives yesterday, after the petitions and reports were gone through, Mr. Wells said, that previously to entering on the order of the day, he would beg leave to solicit the attention of the house to an event which must interest the feelings of every member present; the very recital of which was sufficient to make the boldest heart to tremble—that it would readily be conceived he alluded to the recent intelligence received from the island of Hispaniola, where, with the most savage fury, the negroes and mulattoes were committing an indiscriminate and horrid carnage. In this trying situation, the miserable surviving inhabitants have sent to the United States for relief—the congress are not sitting—the president is in Virginia—and the legislature of Pennsylvania is the only body that can afford timely succour. Whilst, therefore, these savages are carrying the dagger to the breasts of the affrighted inhabitants, it is our duty, said he, to step forward—He therefore would submit the following motion:

"This house, taking into consideration the melancholy accounts received from the island of Hispaniola, where a cruel and barbarous massacre of the white inhabitants had commenced on the 23d of August, and continued with unremitting fury on the 26th, when the vessel, which brings the intelligence, left the island—and feeling a deep sympathy for the distressed and dreadful situation of the wretched inhabitants of Cape Francois, then closely besieged by an enraged and brutal multitude of negroes and mulattoes—As citizens of the world—as men enjoying the blessings of peace, and in duty bound to relieve our fellow-creatures in an hour of such terror and misery, which will not admit of delay until the meeting of congress, do enter into the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That the legislature will immediately draw forth a portion of these resources with which the state is eminently blessed, to succour the unhappy inhabitants of Cape Francois, besieged, on the 23d of August last, by a murdering and desperate host of negroes and mulattoes.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to enable the governor immediately to charter two vessels, and load them with provisions, to be sent to the island of Hispaniola, and disposed of in such manner as may most effectually contribute the relief of the distressed inhabitants, and if required the said vessels shall receive as many of them on board, with their effects, as can be accommodated, and proceed either to some of the neighbouring islands, or to such part of the continent of America as may be judged most expedient."

When the motion was laid on the table, every member present so fully felt an instantaneous impression of humanity, that it was called up for a second reading, in order to be carried into immediate effect; but it was thought necessary to possess the house with some more authentic documents than were then in their hands, it was determined to submit the motion to a committee of five members, viz. Messrs. Wells, Boys, Clymer, Gallatin and Evans, to make inquiry into the ground of the intelligence, and report to the house.

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"There is certain news in this city, that the mulattoes and blacks have ravaged the country to a large extent around Cape Francois, burning all the plantations and massacring every white person far and near; and when the vessel which brought the information came away, fourteen plantations were then on fire in sight of the Cape, and all the vessels embargoed, except the one which brought the news; on board of which came a person to collect assistance from congress. The vessel which brought this news came to New-York in Connecticut, from whence the information was forwarded here by express."

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, to his friend in New-York, dated August 26th.

"The day after my last, (August 22) an insurrection broke out amongst the negroes and mulattoes, and they are now destroying every person and thing they come across. There are now eleven plantations on fire in sight, and where it will end God only knows. The inhabitants are in the greatest fear the town will be burnt, and every American here mounts guard nightly. The inhabitants will not suffer any vessel to depart, fearing they will be under the necessity of embarking."

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH.

At the late dwelling house of THOMAS PIPER, deceased, on Friday the 7th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day.

ALL the ESTATE of the said Thomas Piper, consisting of two tenements on lease, a negro girl, about 17 years of age, a variety of household furniture, a quantity of block-maker's and pump-maker's tools, some dead eyes, two battoes, a canoe, four hogs, and some fishing seines.

All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, that they may be discharged, and any person or persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to CHARLES RIDGLEY, Administrator.

Annapolis, September 23, 1791.

Prince-George's county, September 24, 1791.

On SATURDAY the 19th day of November next, WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house,

ABOUT seven hundred and forty acres of good LAND, situated between Queen-Anne and Belle-Air, and about three miles from the former—The land is well improved, has several good dwelling houses, tobacco houses, corn houses, &c. on it; also, one good mill, with two pair of stones, double geared, and one other mill nearly finished, calculated to carry two pair of stones as the former, both standing on a constant stream, the latter is near Patuxent that it is proposed to take water therefrom in addition to the stream; both mills are calculated for merchant work. The lands, &c. may be seen, and the terms made known, by applying to the subscriber any time before the day of sale. This property will be sold together, or divided in parcels, as may be most convenient to purchasers.

THOMAS BOYD.

By order of William Campbell, Esquire, agent for the state of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, on the first TUESDAY in November next, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, if fair, or otherwise on the first fair day that may happen thereafter, at the house of Peter Lawson, Esquire,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women and children; a quantity of stock, of all kinds; as also the right of the said Peter Lawson in and to an undivided moiety or half part of all that part of a tract of land called Bohemia Manor, lying and being in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, and in the possession of the aforesaid Lawson—the same to be sold for cash, being taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

JAMES ORRICK, Sheriff of Cecil county.

Montgomery county, September 18, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, being in custody under an execution for a large sum of money, is under the necessity of applying to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to release him from confinement, and discharge him from all debts heretofore contracted, upon his delivering up all his property.

SAMUEL OFFUTT.

St. Mary's county, September 17, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing her creditors that she intends to petition the legislature, at their next session, for an act to liberate her from confinement for debts which she is unable to discharge.

MARY ROACH.

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. William Sanders, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

FREDERICK GREEN, } Executors.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be a petition preferred before the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to pass empowering sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county to erect an inspection house, for tobacco, on South river, at a place called and known by the name of Howard's Point, where there formerly was one for that purpose, though burnt down by some malicious person or persons.

September 9, 1791.

THE creditors of WILLIAM RUSSELL, (an insolvent debtor) are requested to meet in Chester-town on Monday the 7th day of November next, with their respective claims properly attested.

THO. WORRELL, Administrator.
EDWARD, late sheriff of Kent county.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, in November next, to pay him for the lot and warehouse for the reception of tobacco in Upper-Marlborough-town. The rent is kept from him to pay the repairs; he has not received any for six years past; and has the assent to pay annually.

THOMAS CONTER.

September 10, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDOR,

On the premises, on MONDAY the 10th day of October next,

THOMAS LANE's part of two tracts or parcels of land called WHITE'S PLAINS and BREWERY HALL, for which I have judgment and a writ of possession executed; and in case the same is not sufficient to pay my debt, with interest and costs, at same time and place will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, the remainder of those two tracts that was the property of John Watkins, deceased, now in possession of Mrs. Plummer, widow of John Plummer, the whole containing three hundred and fifty acres of valuable land.

JOHN HALL.

September 21, 1791.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the twenty-second of October next, at the house of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Upper-Marlborough, at three o'clock, P. M.

A LOT of ground in the said town, late in the possession of Mr. BERNARD SHANLY, on which is a large framed dwelling house, two story high, and almost new, some out houses, and a garden paved in.

ALSO,

A tract of land called COVERT, containing one hundred and four acres, in Prince George's county, on the road from Upper Marlborough to the Eastern-Branch ferry, and about eight miles from each place. The purchasers to give bond, with security (to be approved by the chancellor) for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, within one year, and the residue with legal interest thereon within two years from the day of sale, on receipt of which, deeds will be executed to them pursuant to the decree above mentioned.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Trustee.

September 20th, 1791.

By direction of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, agent for the state of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to SALE, for ready cash, on MONDAY the 31st day of October next, between 12 and one o'clock, at Rife's tavern, in Bladensburg,

PART of a TRACT of LAND, called DEAKIN'S HALL, containing 264 acres more or less, lying in Prince George's county, late the property of Leonard Marbury Deakins.

Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 11th day of October, 1791, will be run for, over the course near this city, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, being the property of a member of the Club; aged to carry 120 pounds, six years old to carry 120 pounds, five years old 110 pounds, four years old 98 pounds, and three years old a catch. Heats four miles.

On WEDNESDAY the 12th of October, a JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of TWENTY GUINEAS, for three and four years old colts and fillies, to give three pounds to fillies. The horse winning the first day, excluded running the second. Heats two miles.

On THURSDAY the 13th, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SIXTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the horses winning the Jockey Club Purse excepted; to carry weight agreeable to the rule of the Jockey Club. Heats four miles.

Any horse winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start for the subscription purse, or no race. Entrance eight dollars.

The riders to be dressed in silk jackets, jockey caps and half boots.

The horses to be entered each day preceding the race with Mr. George Mann, and to start each day at 12 o'clock precisely. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to prevent SWINE from running at large in the town of BLADENSBURG, Prince-George's county.

September 15, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate JAMES FARNANDIS, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those to whom he stands indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts, legally authenticated, for payment, to

CHLOE FARNANDIS, Executrix.

Charles county, September 12, 1791.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, for the disposal of PROPERTY belonging to Mr. JAMES PATTERSON.

Prize of	full-blooded mare,	£.	s.	d.
1	do.	50	0	0
1	mare colt,	45	0	0
1	mare,	40	0	0
1	do.	35	0	0
1	do.	30	0	0
1	do.	25	0	0
1	mare colt,	15	0	0
1	do.	15	0	0
1	do.	15	0	0
1	do.	15	0	0
1	do.	15	0	0
17	yards of black silk mode,	15	10	7 1/2
1	do. fine spotted jeans,	12	3	9
16	do. striped muslin,	10	3	4
33	do. fine spotted jeans,	7	14	4 1/2
33	do. black calimanco,	5	9	4 1/2
33	do. striped cotton,	5	5	0
1	mill-saw,	4	12	6
50	yards of broad coloured ribbon,	4	3	5
17	do. souflee gauze,	3	16	6
24	do. white flannel,	3	14	7 1/2
23	do. calimanco,	3	0	8 1/2
21	lb. of antimony,	3	13	9
12	yards of white durants,	2	4	11
2	gross and 3 dozen horn buttons,	2	3	0
11	China cups and saucers,	2	2	10 1/2
8	shawls,	1	16	0
7	gauze handkerchiefs,	1	15	0
13 1/2	yards of narrow lace,	1	10	4 1/2
1	black silk hats,	1	10	0
1	pair of mens slippers, & 1 jeaner vest shape,	1	10	0
2	do. bras candlesticks,	1	10	0
18	lbs coffee,	1	10	0
8	gauze handkerchiefs,	1	8	0
23	dozen mohair buttons,	1	6	10
2	large bowls,	1	6	8
2	shawls,	1	5	0
1	worsted breeches pattern & 6 1/2 yards of gauze,	1	4	9
1	large bowl & soup tureen,	1	4	7
2	pair of bras candlesticks,	1	4	0
4	gauze handkerchiefs,	1	4	0
1	pair of mens leather shoes, and 3 yards of shalloon,	1	4	0
6	pair of cloth breeches,	1	2	6
2	large oowls,	1	2	6
1	5 large dishes,	1	2	6
1	scarlet vest shape, and 3 pieces of fine Dutch tape,	1	2	6
5	pair of cotton stockings,	1	2	6
2	do. do.	1	2	6
4	yards narrow lace, & 3 yards white buckram,	1	2	4
4 1/2	do. Red Persian,	1	2	3
3	pair worsted stockings & 4 sticks of twist,	1	2	0
1	6 1/2 yards of blue sagathy,	1	1	10 1/2
1	pair fine worsted stockings, 2 pair garters, & 1 piece worsted bind,	1	1	6
1	do. thread stockings, & 10 1/2 thousand pins,	1	1	6
1	90 1/2 dozen shirt buttons, & 12 small sticks twist,	1	1	3
1	1 lb. of ounce thread,	1	1	0 1/2
1	6 small dishes, and 3 large stone butter pots,	1	1	0
17	cups & saucers, & 12 milk pots with covers,	1	0	9
4	yards white Persian,	1	0	0
2	pair cotton stockings,	1	0	0
1	21 cups, 26 saucers, and 8 salt stands,	1	0	0
1	6 1/2 yards spotted gauze, & 2 gauze handkerchiefs,	0	19	10
1	gauze aprons, & 1 gauze handkerchief,	0	19	6
1	3 gross small horn buttons, and 12 butter boats,	0	19	6
1	6 1/2 lb. ounce thread, & 13 thimbles,	0	19	8
1	1 pair silver-plated spurs, & 3 dozen small mohair buttons,	0	19	3
1	3 quart mugs, & 1 pair of bras candlesticks,	0	19	9
1	3 yards of striped souflee gauze, and 1 gauze handkerchief,	0	19	0
1	2 dozen breakfast plates, and 5 sugar pots with covers,	0	18	6
1	1 lb. of ounce thread, and 6 silk laces,	0	18	9
1	1 lb. fine slip thread, and 8 slips balandine,	0	18	6
1	2 mustard pots, 11 white saucers, and 2 adzes,	0	18	4
26	penknives,	2	3	4
2	black silk bonnets,	3	10	0
2	shawls,	3	10	0
4	do.	3	17	0
3	pair thread stockings,	2	5	0
3	pieces narrow worsted bind,	2	5	0

1	pair fine worsted stockings,	3	15	0
3	shawls,	4	10	0
4	yards blue cloth,	4	0	0
1	vest shape of stripe calimanco,	5	12	0
4	do. scarlet,	6	0	0
3	pieces broad worsted bind,	4	10	0
5	gauze handkerchiefs,	5	0	0
5	80 sticks worsted cruels,	5	0	0
1	pair of seal-skin slippers,	3	15	0
1	lb. large Bristol shot,	10	0	0
1	handsome waistcoat-shape,	7	17	6
2	jeaner do.	10	10	0
5	ells check,	6	8	3
1	coverlid,	12	0	0
24	pair of garters,	7	4	0
1	do. womens fatten shoes & slippers,	11	5	0
2	do. mens leather shoes,	11	0	0
1	pewter dish,	8	10	0
3	ells of check,	12	19	6
7	yards of Irish linen,	84	14	4
14	do. of snabrigs,	85	2	6
367	Prizes,	730	13	9
633	Blanks,	19	6	3
1000	Ticket at 15s. each, is	750	0	0

THE advantages of the above SCHEME are very obvious. It is well calculated to suit adventurers, from the valuable variety of its prizes—which are also very numerous. It is therefore intended to be drawn on the 20th of October next, in this city; previous to which, TICKETS may be had at the Printing Office of William Hammond, Barrack Powder, at Mr. Stevens's William Foxcroft, William Alexander, and John Addison, Annapolis—At Lower Marlborough, of captain Thomas Harwood, William Allen, Robert Moore, Dr. Patran, James M. Blair, and James Whittington—Of Joseph Griffith, at St. Leonard's creek—and also of James Patterson, at Herring bay.

For the information of adventurers, a list of the prizes will be published in the Maryland Gazette.

NOTICE,
THAT the undersigned having been already attached to answer a claim he is entirely incapacitated, by insolvencies and losses in trade, to satisfy fully without doing material injury to the rest of his creditors; and it being his wish to render as equal justice to them as possible—he is constrained to manifest his intention of petitioning the legislature of Maryland, at their next meeting, to relieve his person from arrest, on his giving up his property, real and personal, in trust, for the benefit of those who have claims against him, either on his private account, or on account of the firms in which he has concerned. He intends also to petition the legislature, in a similar manner, in behalf of his brother, who is beyond sea.

BEN. CONTEE.

Charles county, September 19, 1791.

Kent county, September 18, 1791.
THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that, from a variety of causes and misfortunes which have befallen me, I am rendered incapable of paying my debts: I therefore intend to petition the next general assembly of this state to be released and discharged from the payment of my debts, whether in my own name, or the name of Thomas Smyth and Sons, upon delivering up all my property for the benefit of my creditors.

2 THOMAS SMYTH.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT application will be made to the general assembly, at their session in November next, for an act to subject the lands within the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, belonging to infants, persons insane or absent, or who will not agree to the same terms as the proprietors in general have, by agreement, subjected their lands to within the same city, instead of the common mode of condemnation on a valuation by jury.

September 9, 1791.

TO THE FREE VOTERS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,
Gentlemen,
HAVING been solicited by the people of Elk Ridge, and the upper part of the county, to stand as a candidate to serve in the next general assembly of this state, in order, if possible, to obtain a more equal and fair representation, I, with reluctance, consented thereto, and entered upon the business. I now find there is a report spread (I apprehend by some envious person or persons to prevent my being elected,) that if I should be elected, 'tis my intention to join the Baltimore people, and vote for the removal of the seat of government to Baltimore town.—In order to obviate any doubts that may arise from this report, I take this public method of assuring the gentlemen of this county, that I never had a thought or intention to vote for the removal of the seat of government from Annapolis to Baltimore town, or any other place. I am of opinion that the business of the state assembly can be carried on better in Annapolis than in any great trading town or city.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Very Humble Servant,
RUBEN MERIWEATHER.

September 10, 1791.

Lands, Negroes, and Stock, For SALE.

On the 12th of October next, WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

A valuable FARM, containing 348 ACRES of LAND, in a healthy situation, on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, about 14 miles distant from Baltimore town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs and five above, with two brick chimneys at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well paved in. Near 50 acres are now in excellent timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple orchard, containing 300 bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit; near forty bushels of wheat will be put in corn ground this fall.

There will also be SOLD, on the same day, and upon the same terms, SIXTEEN NEGROES, men, women and children, amongst whom are two very valuable men grown, and several fine boys, from eight years old upwards; seven head of HORSES; twenty-three head of CATTLE, (some of them fit to kill, and others fine milch-cows; twenty-seven head of SHEEP, and thirty head of HOGS.

Any persons desirous of viewing any part of the above property, will please to apply, on the premises, to

3 JOSHUA DORSEY.
September 8, 1791.

Sheriff's Sales.

St. Mary's county, September 19, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Friday, the 27th day of October next, at the dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, Esq., for ready cash,

A LIFE ESTATE in the third part of the said plantation commonly called Marsh Neck, containing by estimation 824 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land, being part of Chapin's Manor, containing 131 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Trent Park, having a grist mill thereon, containing 125 acres, more or less. Also one other tract or parcel of land called The Ridge and Part of Ludgate, containing by estimation 75 acres, more or less.

—ALSO,—
A number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, black cattle, hogs and sheep, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture; also, a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named John Cartwright to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as late collector of St. Mary's county.

2 PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, September 19, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready cash, on Saturday the 28th day of October next, on the premises,

THE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called Westham, containing by estimation 198 1/2 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Cawood's Inheritance, containing 10 acres, more or less.

—ALSO,—
Sundry negroes, horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, and household furniture, together with a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named Stephen Cawood, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire, late collector of St. Mary's county.

2 PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, September 19, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 28th day of October next, for ready cash, on the premises,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 100 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 102 acres, more or less. Also, one other tract or parcel of land called Bedlam Neck, containing 38 1/2 acres, more or less. Sold as the property of Clement Gardiner, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire, late collector of St. Mary's county.

2 PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

August 27, 1791.
ALL persons having any claims against the estate of SAMUEL CHEW, Esq., of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby notified to render them properly authenticated with all convenient speed to the subscriber, also all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

3X PRISCILLA CHEW, Executrix

To be SOLD,
By the Subscriber,
TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment may be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

2 DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
John Eager Howard, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of Edward, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then farther declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorizing and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned Elijah Gaither, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ff.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows: That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation; and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose; that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one

of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard, and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him; and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond ran from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it. Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

True Copy.

10

J. T. CHASE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to reinstate me in the same right to my land in St. Mary's county, that was given by my father for my support, which was changed by the act of confiscation.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

St. Mary's, August 26, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland to confirm my title to part of a TRACT of LAND called RICHARD'S DELIGHT.

DENNIS NALLEY.

Charles county, August 20, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

STEPHEN CLARKE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next sitting for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMAN.

Somerset county, September 7, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general assembly, for a law to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.

MARSH M. DUVAL.

NOTICE

THAT agreeable to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of October next, to elect four delegates to represent Anne Arundel county in assembly, and to elect a sheriff for said county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, September 14, 1791.

T O B E S O L D.
At PUBLIC VENDOR.

On Thursday the 13th day of October next, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis,

ABOUT eighty years, the unexpired term of a LEASE from Charles Carroll, Esquire, of Calvert county, to the subscribers, executors of John Chisall, deceased, a portion of GROUND, being part of two LOTS, lying in the city aforesaid, situate on Prince George's and Fleet streets, subject to a ground rent of twenty six pounds five shillings, current money, per annum: On the premises are five tenements, renting for ninety-nine pounds per annum, and will be sold together, or in the portions as now divided and rented, by

J. DAVIDSON, Executors of
R. P. DAVIS, JOHN CHISALL.

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

Kent county, August 23, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act to empower the county court of said county to cause a new road to be opened from Isaac Perkins's mill race New Market, and in their discretion to shut up leave open part of the old road from Marches lane New Market aforesaid, and to tax the county for their option the persons concerned the expense and damages incurred for opening the said new road.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to empower her to collect, by way of execution, all public taxes due to Benjamin Howard as collector for the year 1785, also all county charges and officers fees, and all fees or other balances due to him as sheriff and collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Anne Arundel county, August 30, 1791.

Calvert county, August 24, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the legislature at their next session, for an act to liberate him from debts which he is not able to discharge, as the number of suits already instituted against him render a payment impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

Anne Arundel county, August 31, 1791.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency in my favour, being unable to pay my debts.

ISAAC SIMMONS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next October terms, for commissions to prove and read the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. Worrell Manor, Heath's Range, the first part Heath's Range, the second part, Sedgwick's, Tait's Purchase, Heath's Outlet, Heath's Forest, and Carl's Old Field, agreeable to an act of assembly in those cases made and provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

August 14, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a negro man named CESAR, about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well made fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs. Lewis of this county, who raised him, has since had several masters before he became the property of the subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new hat, of snagrig shiri and one white ditto, striped Holland trousers, and a short blue jacket. He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloaths and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said negro in the goal of the county where he is taken, or in any other goal, so that the owner may get him again; shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdenture, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some tiling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

ANNAPOLIS:

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